Philauthropist. IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR. OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF

COLLEGE STREET,

ROBERT H. FOLGER, --- Attorney and Coun-sellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Massillon

Ohio.

Will attend to the collection of claims, or other professional business, in the counties of Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage.

He has leave to refer to

Hen. H. Whittlesey, Washington City, D. C.

"J. C. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio,

"Jas. Wilson, Steubenville, "

"John Sloane, Columbus,

Messrs, Stafford, Stillwell & Co. New York, I, Stafford, Stillwell & Co. New York, Dibbles, Pray & Co. " Z. & R. Mead, " Otis, Broaders & Co. Boston, " Jesse Smith & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, G. & A. Wells, Wellsville, "

" L. & S. Rawson, Massillon,
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Samuel Church, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it. Saganaw, July, 1842.

HENRY STARR .-- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Ma

streets. July 9th 1842. LLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attor r of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati.
51-tf.

OHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts., entrance on Main street.

July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

DWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office of Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.

July 30, 1841.

BRYANT & CHAPIN.

TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main

Juty 9th, 1842.

ORIGINAL.

Reply of Dr. Brisbane to a South Carolina Slaveholder.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18th, 1840.

ply to your review of my speech. as I shall transmit to you in a few days, a publish- tice than wait for them to demand it. Better to ed letter I addressed to the Baptist Denomination listen to argument and learn the true state of the in the South, in which I think I satisfactorily meet the most of your arguments, and to the satisfaction of my own mind at least, sufficiently refute them, ple from the yoke of bondage. Be assured you and prove that the Bible does not sanction slavery. In reading my speech, you did not seem to bear in mind, that I was addressing an audience already convinced that slaveholding is wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince hyar regular course of arms. arguments in that speech cogent to minds at the North, which require to be more fully presented speak against oppression if they have to die for it. would have appeared too good to be bettered. You have in undertaking to reply, only caught glimpses here and there of what required more death may be added ten thousand more. But you

was not designed as an argument as you suppose.

It was only intended as an humble acknowledgement of God's favor, (for grace means unmeritted favor) in throwing into my way the means of

are controling and directing this abolition spirit

itins spirit is at work. There are solution to the abolition of the

among the colored people, has satisfied me that it is not true. I have particularly noticed the Sabbath schools in the city, and no one in this city will deny that the colored school is at least e ty will deny that the colored school is at least equal to any in the city. The children learn as
readily as the children in the white schools; and
my Isaac, who appeared to be a dull fellow when a
least heavy in the city. The children is the colored school is at least eto the color in the white is the color of the color in the color in the color in the color of the children in the obligation
my course one hair's breadth to the East or West,
system of wickedness might come to an end.
At the close of my remarks an individual (not
in its own way remove this thing out of the world,"

At the close of my remarks an individual (not
in its own way remove this thing out of the world,"

At the close of my remarks an individual (not
in its own way remove the children in the world, and the color is the color in the col slave, has in eighteen months, by his own unschool- and this is his work now. ed effort and in the leisure moments he could You mistake when you suppose that abolition-

truths self-evident to those who have no interest in denying them; and these truths are at the basis of all good reasoning. Recently, southern men have found it convenient to join with monarchists in denying the truth of our glorious Declaration of Independence. But a southern man wrote it, and southern men signed it, and southern men s And I believe it, and you would believe it, and you would believe it, and you would be the should be the brought under the galling hand of oppression. And if you study the subject thoroughly, you will believe it by the without needing your own enslavement to give you faith. I am sorry you have pronounced it a "stupid assertion," that "subject will be subject thorough the subject to be supposed that it is evident that you have mistaken the idea intended to be conveyed by the Declaration—no one pretends to say that all men are born equally strong, equally intellectual, equally beautiful, &c.

You do not suppose that Jefferson was so stupid as not to have known this? But to what did the converse the subject to the subject the subject to the subject to the subject the subject to the subje born as free as any other man as far as nature is concerned—no man is born a slave unless the civil law makes him a slave. As he comes from the hand of his Creator he is a freeman; but the civil their masters' interests. But I find in Cincinnati, Dr. Balley:

MASON WILLSON.--Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main appears to me that God is now at work on this great object in raising up thousands and tens of thousands in our land to argue this matter with those who hold their fellow men in bondage.— Two years ago eight hundred thousand slaves were emancipated in one day in the British West Indies, and other colonies. Will you say this was not the work of God? But it was brought about by the instrumentality of British Abolitionists; who, having truth on their side, succeeded My Dear W.—Encouraged by your frankness in convincing all Britain of the sin of slavery, and their duty to abolish it. Shall we wait till our for me to write in full, work. Better, far better, that we give them jusglimpses here and there of what required more profound thought than you have allowed yourself to give.

My opening remark about the "grace of God,"

My open are controling and directing this abolition spirit are religious men, whose principles forbid any eyes to what I am satisfied is truth, that slaveholding is "a wrong to man and sin against God." Certainly, if I have truth on my side, I ought to acknowledge the goodness of God in instructing me in it.

You deny that we have been "designedly" ed
are controling and directing this abolition spirit are religious men, whose principles forbid any other means than moral suasion, and peaceful pother means than moral suasion, and peaceful pother means that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is well it is not in the hands of the members of the family to complain." It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is well it is not in the hands of the remembers of the family to complain." It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design" has given "any occasion for the litical action. It is a false position to assume that the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, either with or without "design"

law seizes him as soon as he is born and brings "that negroes look upon this tie as we do"—be-

ter. I shall be happy, however, to keep up a correspondence with you: and if you will permit me, I will send you such documents as will in-

Yours affectionately,
Wm. Henry Brisbane.

False Positions.

You deny that we have been "designedly" edwho now join hand in hand with the south to cry
who now join hand in hand with the south to cry
down and exterminate abolitionists, will make
down and exterminate abolitionists, will make

TREED-TO COLLARD FOR SHAPE IN the large control to the collection of the start and the

GRANVILLE, Ohio, March 10th, 1843.

it, of "public castigation."

was it fair in you to insert the word "designed-ly." I did not use that word. Probably, however, any ord the matter into their hands. That the time is not the said; and, I still say, whether designed or not, said; and, I still say, whether designed or not, said; and, I still say, whether designed or not, said; and, I still say, whether designed or not, said; and, I still say, whether designed or not, said; and, I still say, whether designed or not, the habits, customs, maxims and sayings of the least doubt: and then how can you any longer shut this matter into their hands. Thou can you any longer shut the least doubt: and then how can you any longer shut this were designed to the least doubt: and then how can you any longer shut in which we commingle. In this way, I was a few to make the informed now, that you might be prepared to meet the crisis. I firm, and then how commingle. In this way, I was a few to my mind; that the inferiority of the negro to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the white man makes it necessary or right to the same document to declare our intention to abolitionists, will need to heart the assumption that it had given occasion for committed the rotic take the least doubt: and then how controversy in its connections in the restrict the same into the restrict the assumption, which "earnesty dependent on or who controversy in its connection to the with the assumption, which "it was a fail to the with the assumption, which it was a fail to the with the assumption, which with the same document to d

there without a change of course, but the further a member of the church) arose and said, that was rie appointed Secretary.

I proceed, the wider I shall go astray from the not the time nor the place to bring up that sub-ray having been offered for divine direction. point at which I wish to arrive. Just so it is in ject,—and he spoke advisedly when he said that

error, (important I will now admit) against or in favor of Mr. D? That a non-professor should take it upon himself to dictate to the members of a church, what they should, or should not talk about, even in a "weekly prayer meeting" strikes me as strongly out of place. When it comes to this, truly we shall have fallen upon evil times. But that individual, though not a member of the

because I erred in time and place without mate-rially affecting the facts?

As to his signing the "protest at Lane," it gives me more pleasure to learn that my informant was father's brothers, residing in Boston at that time;

you may desire on the subject of slavery. The prised, and when other things took place indica-volunteer a ride of six miles to receive. I ask my love to our dear mother, and to your own good course was made a subject, as he pleases to term wearing the garb of a teacher in christianity and t, or "public castigation."

The following letter is a copy of the one adlressed by the "beather agrained" to the one ad-

publishing their testimony against slavery, Mr. A. Grove was called to the chair, and Dr. Guth-

Observer, New York Evangelist, Watchman of the Valley, Ohio Observer, Philanthropist and Spirit of Liberty, be requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Resolved, That all the members of this church.

agreeing with us in this matter, be requested to When it comes to sign these proceedings.

ABIEL. GROW, Chairman, C. B. GUTHRIE, Sec'y.
Signed by the Pastor and one hundred and fifty-

law seizes him as soon as he is born and brings him up a slave; and it was against such a power in the civil law the Declaration of Independence was made.

Take the child of a freeman, and the child of a was against such a power in the civil law the Declaration of Independence was made.

Take the child of a freeman, and the child of a was against such a power in that negroes look upon this tie as we do"—became a victim to the pestilence. When the cause they know their wives are their own. You in your valuable paper, as I am compelled to, for the purpose of replying to the letter of the Rev.

Alexander Duncan, of the 13th ult. But the cause threatened" their fellow students at that time, tend upon him. Her friends warned her against that time, the cause they know their wives are their own. You in your valuable paper, as I am compelled to, for the purpose of replying to the letter of the Rev.

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Alexander Duncan, of the 13th ult. But the cause they know their time, the cause incorrect. than he can possible at that time, the cause incorrect. The cause is the cause incorrect. The cause is the cause incorrect. The cause incorrect. The cause is the cause incorrect. The cause is the ca Take the child of a freeman, and the child of a agous to what I named of slaves. But a freeman of truth, and justice to myself, seem to demand it. Take the child of a freeman, and the child of a store, as soon as they are born and carry them upon some uninhabited Island, over which no gover ermment extends its laws; let them there grow ermment extends its laws; let them there grow ucate the slaves. You think it a mercy not to so with the slave. You think it a mercy not to ucate the slaves, or rather negroes, and point to Saint Domingo. Now, my opinion is that freeman? Will they not both feel that they have equal rights to their own persons and their own persons and their own of the other and of the other of them have any consciousness that the one is a slave and the other a freeman? Will they not both feel that they have equal rights to their own persons and their own of the other of them have any constitution of the other of them have any consciousness. They told her it would be death to has redress when the punishment is unjust—not so with the slaves. You think it a mercy not to be over the public, and to show that it was no idle in the case.

I come now to that part of his letter which I are free in surrow than anger, more with restriction to have the inhabitants thereof, all it is better that to their own persons and their own persons and their own persons and their own of the other. And is it not just as likely that the black man will enslave the white as the white as the white the black? How then can you deny the Declaration of the other. Perhaps if you will read the early History on the sound of the other of them have any constitution of the other of them have any consisting on the redictionate of in the case.

To place the subject of this controversy fairly before the public, and to show that they are of inflict pain, no person of the they not to that part of his letter which I are redistriction to here. I will the red justing the feel down in the case.

I come now to that part of his letter which I are redistriction to the red justing to the many of the the slaves, or rather negroes, and point to the the slaves, or rather negroes, and point to th the black man will enslave the white as the white the black? How then can you deny the Declaration that "all men are created free and equal?" You say of the removal of slavery, if God "will he will in his own way remove this thing out of the world." And is it not in God's providence to make men the instruments of removing evils as make men the last Philanthropist I find the following note.

In a convertible to the last who the following has been. You against my character. When I first read this letter, I addressed him the the world." And is it not in God's providence to make men the instruments of removing evils as well as introducing them? Do you suppose God well as introducing them? Do you suppose God will, as in the days of Pharoah, make use of mirgreemen to 30,000 slaves—no violence has been informed of transactions in which Mr. G. is been informed of transactions in which Mr. G. is a said to have been chief actor, which if true, are the solemn words. "Why sir, since is were overborne by the strength of her conviction, I have though their own reason was opposed to it. The half hour again came round, and again were heard the said to have been chief actor, which if true, are the solemn words, "Bring out your dead." The been informed of transactions in which Mr. G. is half hour again came round, and again were heard enough to excite the suspicion and contempt of wife again resisted their importunities; but this ish West Indies and other colonies, emancipated, name.

August 1838, as will be seen by the Queens late From these things, how else could be be regar.

They said their importunities; but this any community." Will you favor me with an time the men were more resolute. They said speech, expressing her satisfaction at their condition.

ded? Indeed he now claims for himself and church to be friends to the oppressed, though I are will not weary your patience with a longer letter to be friends to the oppressed, though I and as holding the same faith you professedly the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected they are the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if they ever expected the orders they had received; if the pestilence to abate, it must be by a prompt removal of the dead, and immediate for the infected apartments. She pleaded and pleaform you of the progress of abolition, or any thing upon that subject in the court house, we were suration and information" he so kindly asked me to ded, and even knelt to them in an agony of tears; continually saying "I am sure he is not dead." The men represented the utter absurdity of such in convicing all Britain of the sin of slavery, and their duty to abolish it. Shall we wait till our slaves assert their own rights, before we do this work. Better, far better, that we give them justice than wait for them to demand it. Better to listen to argument and learn the true state of the listen to argument and learn the true state of the cause of the oppressed. Please present my case at once, than wait until God, in his firry, rail-case at once, than wait until God, in his firry, rail-case at once, than wait until God, in his firry, rail-case at once, than wait until God, in his firry, rail-case at once, the case at once at on round, and found him as cold and rife as ever. She renewed her entreaties so desperate that the messengers began to think a little gentle force dressed by the "brother aggrieved" to the session of the church, and is the communication from which Mr. Duncan takes what he calls, "an activated and good name, and destitute of every threw herself apon it, and stung to it with such the count of the meeting out of which these meeting out of the meeting out of which these meetings. count of the meeting out of which these matters baye grown "and adde with Some the worthy of confidence," your readers will frantic strength, that they could not easily loosen ready convinced that slaveholding is wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince, by a regular course of arguments in that speech cogent to minds at the arguments in that speech cogent to minds at the principle and wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince, by a regular course of arguments in that speech cogent to minds at the principle and wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince, by a regular course of arguments in that speech cogent to minds at the principle and wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince, by a regular course of arguments in that speech cogent to minds at the principle and wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince, by a regular course of arguments in that speech convinced with it, satisfied with what they are ment they provided the provided with the pen of the pear Doctor;—Upon reading an eloquent chapter of the remarkable strength that of the meeting out of which these matters principle and wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince, by a regular course of argument convince of the pen of the remarkable strength have grown, and adds, "it is from the pen of the remarkable between Mr. Duncan's quotations of this letter to ask his pardon, and so far as they go towards ed no signs of life before they again came round, would have appeared too good to be bettered.

As it is impossible now to take from what has been written, I may perhaps be permitted to embeen written, I may perhaps be permitted to embed with my quotations of Mr. Duncan, and the transactions of that meeting, and answer me whether I for his ill-advised, ill-timed, and unsuccessful attentions of that meeting, and answer me whether I for his ill-advised, ill-timed, and unsuccessful attentions. might not just as reasonably charge him with falsehood for not giving the whole of the facts, as he to make that allegation against myself. The he to make that allegation against myself. The less one of whose private relations, and social breathed into his nostrils, and held hartshorn to missions of Mr. D. are underscored, some of them qualities I know as little as of Mr. D's. His refinise nose; but still the body lay motionless and cold. erence to abolition, "as connected with the poli-"To the session of the Second Presbyterian tics of the day" I hand over to you, sir, as it is utes the promised half hour would expire, and neither pertinent to the object of this communicathose dreadful voices would be heard, passing Brother, I regret that circumstances exist which makes it duty for me thus to address you at this time. My object in so doing is to ask of you a letter of dismission from your church. It is pain ful for me to yield to my convictions of duty in this matter, but duty I feel it to be, and that duty shall be performed. For the last five years, I have been a member of your church, and in it I thad have lived and died but this I cannot do and humanity whether in his course as relates gle—his eyes opened; and when his death men

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday, March 29, 1843.

Mr. McDonogh's Letter-Power of Wages.

We promised in our last, to state the results of the singular plan of emancipation adopted by Mr.

The living principle of the plan, it will be seen, was compensation for labor. Slavery was virtualter to give wages. The manhood of the slave to a certain extent was hereby recognized; he felt in the morning. They are often working, I conwas made, as a man, not a brute. True, the wages were stinted, and to be secured by immense labor: the reward was far in the distance. What power of endurance was demanded? What patience! What faith in the master! How many might die in the wilderness, before the promised land was gained! And then, they were at the he might be tempted when he saw their increased labor, not to let them go. And, after all, the ter having by sixteen years of hard labor, and until seeing my commander, and knowing that good conduct, and stead ast virtue, shown them- the people had come in from their work; and ofselves qualified for freedom in a free and civilized ten and often when the clock would strike 10 world, their old associations to be broken up, and (not having seen the commander,) have the peolife begun anew, with their wives and little ple come in from their work, and he would reply, ones, in a savage, uncultivated country!

and a certain conviction that all that is neces- and bring his people in even if the brick should be sary to secure their elevation and the benefit lost-that I would not permit them to work any of the master, is, immediate freedom for them longer. When in would come the commander. all.

dence, Mr. McDonogh tells us that he showed have saved our brick which I fear we may lose. them twice a year their accounts on his books, When I have had to console him by telling him and informed them of their success and the sums you cannot work all night, it is very late now, the of money they had earned, which were in his people must have rest." hands, standing to the credit of their accounts;

charged with such or such an offence, the wit- he would grovel in the dust as a brute." nesses I am told, are such and such persons; sum port to me your judgment, and the punishment to be inflicted. It was done, all in due form; (the court room was the church,) the trial took place, and the person acquitted or condemned, found guilty) was reported to me, and I generto leniency. If twenty lashes were awarded, I would say to the judges who were the executors of the sentence, give ten lashes, and a moral lecture to the culprit, for the offence."

them. For upwards of twenty years, he had no white overseer. One of the slaves was constitimed commander in chief. Nor did he "see how fully the expectation was fulfilled. in person" to what they were doing, once in six months; the commander made reports, and says he "could relate hundreds" going to show received instructions. "They were besides, my men of business, enjoyed my confidence, were my clerks, transacted all my affairs, made purchases of people." This is his own language-and rematerials, collected my rents, leased my houses, took care of my property, and effects of every kind, time, and 4000 miles away, in space; to be and that with an honesty and fidelity which was won too by such labors, as no laborer in proof against every temptation."

Finally, the basis of his plan, he says, was "Religion-a desire to awaken in their bosoms the love of the divinity. Hope and trust in him, once bora in their souls, would produce its fruits. a determination to obedience, labor, order, economy, and all good works."

ple do not exist in any country."

Such was the plan, such were the features of its

American masters, Mr. methodogn was reserved to as a peculiarly hard master, one who obliged his people to work till midnight, or even until two or three in the morning. The gentleman was astonished and said to Mr. McDonogh subsequently, "I merely mention these things to you, quently, "I merely mention these things to you, the state of them because it and price they are the other men; flesh and blood them he realised why six I I do not inquire as to the truth of them, because like you and myself; when he replied, why sir, I

that, which would have been nothing but the truth, it would no doubt have convinced you, that that there was no compulsion in their laboring.

to work until midnight, and one and two o'clock story one day, if I am spared, (which he will as suppose they walk up them? no sir, they run up I shall send him a copy of this.) We then sepa-

"I have to observe;" says Mr. McD. "that no sir, I see bonfires in the brick yard, they have One would have supposed that the power of not yet finished their work. I would then say to such circumstances, would have been smitten him so late, when he would return to me saying, as with palsy. But, any thing rather than that sir, the commander says there are some thirty or ter blasting of manhood, which slavery brings. they will be lost. Satisfied with this statement. Now let us see the results of this partial in- I have waited until midnight, and sent out again; troduction of hope, as a stimulus to labor. They the same answer returned; again at 1 o'clock in are affecting, deeply affecting. No one can the morning, the same answer; they singing the read them, as stated by the master himself, with- whole time, so that they might be overheard over out feeling a growing respect for the poor slaves, the neighborhood. At two o'clock I have sent a deepening sympathy with their sufferings, out to him with positive orders, to break off work. (& likely not at all pleased,) saying, sir, if you had To encourage them, and increase their confi- let us go on an hour or two longer, we should

And these are the people who cannot take car and the proceeding instilled new life into them. of themselves-who would not work, if you were Another thing worthy of notice is, that he in- to set them free-who would cut their masters' stituted a kind of jury trial among them. "When throats, if emancipated! Listen to Mr. McDonogh. they had offended or were charged with of- He knew the motive which nerved them to labors fences, I did not order an arbitrary punishment, so Herculean. "Without hope," he remarks. "a but had them tried by their peers; I would sum- certain something in the future for him to look mon a jury of five or six of the principal men, forward and aspire to, man would be nothing .say to them such a man or such a woman is Deprive him of that inspiring faculty of soul, and

This is the result of the experience of the ownmon, them, hold your court, have him tried, & re- er of eighty slaves in Louisiana. It is not to be wondered at that the Bulletin of New Orleans declined publishing in its coluuns this extraordinary letter. Could there be a more weighty condemnation of a system which robs man of hope, and the punishment awarded, (if condemned and sinks him to the level of a brute? Again he says -- "Previous to entering into the agreement with ally found it necessary to modify it in reference these people, I calculated, (and my estimate and calculation have been fully realized, and more slave-breeding states? than realized to me in the result,) that their labor would be given, with all the energy of heart, soul, and physical power; that they would in con-Another peculiarity of his system,—he trusted sequence accomplish more labor than the same number of people would in ordinary circumstances." We have seen, in their wonderful labors

> He procee is to give another instance (and he "the effect of that hope, that charm of man's existence. LIBERTY, on the life and action of those the North is ever called to undertake!

The incident he relates is deeply interesting: Some years since, some 20 or 30 of those people were engaged in erecting some extensive brick ware houses on Julia street, in New Orleans, (for they were excellent mechanics of various trades, and were in the habit of making brick, purchasing shells and burning lime, saw-"They have now sailed for Liberia, the land ing timber, and then taking the materials when of their fathers; and I can say with truth and made, and building them up into fine houses, on heartfelt satisfaction, that a more virtuous peothe residence of Edward E. Parker, Esq., one of our most wealthy and respectable citizens, a gen-Why should so much virtue be driven out of tleman who was in the habit of building very extensively himself in the city. Meeting Mr. Parker on a certain day in the streets of New Orleans, I was accosted, and asked, whether I would practical operation. What were the results of sell him a certain black man named Jim, or this vartial experimenting with the wages-princi- James, (having several men of that name, I inple, this partial adoption of the free labor system? quired which James,) when he observed the one 1. In relation to himself, the result proved "that at the head of the brick layers, who were erecting those warehouses on Julia street, near to his, Mr. in the space of sixteen years," (in fourteen years Parker's residence. I replied to him, no-that they freed themselves, but were detained two I was not in the habit of selling my people, that I years after,) "which those people served me, since making the agreement with them, they have Parker then observed, that he wished I would gained for me in addition to having performed rule, and agree to sell him that man; that he more and better labor than slaves ordinarily per- was very desirous of possessing him; that as he form in the usual time of laboring, a sum of money, was erecting several buildings, the man would (including the sum they appear to have paid me, in the purchase of their time,) which will enable for him. I again said to him, that the man was not for sale, and was about to leave him, when me to go to Virginia and Carolina, and purchase he observed: could you not be tempted sir to sell a gang of people of NEARLY DOUBLE THE NUMBER him? I will give you \$2,500 for him, in cash. 1 OF THOSE I HAVE SENT AWAY. This I state from told Mr. Parker it did not tempt me, and we senarated. A week or two thereafter, I met Mr. an account kept by me, showing the amount and Parker again, and was again accosted on the same nature of their extra work, and labor, which I subject, with, do Mr. McDonogh sell me that am ready to attest to, in the most solemn manner!" man, I will give you \$3000 for him. Again I 2. The second result was, that they became made him the same answer, that he was not for distinguished by their orderly habits, trustworeach time he made the same request, raising the each time he made the same request, raising the offer of price at each interview, until at last, Mr. 3. Finally, their industry was wonderful. The large informed me, that he would pay me \$5000 instances given by Mr. McDonogh are full of incash, for him. Feeling at length a little vexterest. A friend of his from the North, being at dinner with a company of French gentlemen in whole fortune could not purchase that man, (not Louisiana, and the conversation turning up- that he is worth it, or worth more than any othon the comparative humanity of French and er man,) or any of the others; but because he is on the comparative humanity of French and not to be sold. Mr. Parker finding at length, American masters, Mr. McDonogh was referred from the refusal of such a large sum of money

I am certain there is some mistake about it." Mr. have never seen such people; building as they man who has been cursed with a demon-mas-McDonogh smilingly replied, "not so fast my friend; all that those ladies and gentlemen asserted, you are never there, for I have never there and then had see they informed you had been did be is true; and they had seen, as they informed you, with their own eyes, my people at work, often tell me sir, said he, where do those people of you at the same time, that they never saw them at night! I informed him that they lived on the opwork, but they were merry as crickets, singing crossed it to their work, when working in New and joyful, making the whole neighborhood vocal Orleans, night and morning, except when stormy, with their happiness; because, had they told you (which happened very seldom,) when I did not permit them to cross it, endangering their lives; at such time, they remained at home, or in the city. Why sir, said he, I am an early riser, getting up before day; and do you think The only part of the assertion of those ladies that I am not awoke every morning of my life, by ly substituted by a pledge on the part of the mas- and gentlemen which was incorrect, was that the noise of their trowels, at work and their wherein they observed, that I obliged my slaves singing and moise, before day; and do you suppose, sir, that they stop, or leave off work at sun down? no sir; but they work as long as they can himself treated from the moment the agreement fess, until these hours; but I do not force them to was made, as a man, not a brute. True, the wa- work, it is of their own free will & accord. Then observed the gentleman, you must pay them I their work the next morning. And again sir, do presume. I do not say, said I to him, what I do, you think they walk at their work? no sir; they further, than that there is no compulsion in their run all day—you see sir, said he, those immenselaboring; but I promise, that you shall know the ly long ladders, five stories in height; do you

arated, but I found the gentleman, I confess, ve- er saw such people as those, sir, I do not know ry incredulous, (notwithstanding he knew some- what to make of them; was there a white man over mercy of the master. He might change his mind; thing of my character,) as to slaves working of them with a whip in his hand, all day, why then I he might become bankrupt through misfortune; their own accord, without compulsion from their should see and understand the cause of their runhend it, sir; there is something in it, sir-there is something in it. Great man, sir, that Jimhome of their nativity must be abandoned. Af- was in the habit of never retiring to rest at night, great man sir—should like to own him, sir. should like to own him. After having laughed very heartily at the observations of Mr. Parker. for it was all truth, every word of it, I informed country, they were to be driven out into a strange and 11, I would say to a servant of the house, disclose to him some day, and we separated.

Now, Mr. Parker imputed the conduct of these people, (for I have given the very words and expressions he used, and he is alive, hearty and well in New Orleans, and can be spoken to, by the wages-principle, the life of hope, under him, go out and ask the commander what keeps man who conducted them, and in consequence, impressed with that belief, offered me five thoudestitution of hope, of rational motive, of en- forty thousand bricks out, the weather looks like every one of them; that it was the whole body of tion. terprising spirit, of manly self-respect; that ut- rain, and he must get them in and save them, or them that moved together as one mind; not one alone, the head man, as he supposed."

Ah! Mr. Parker knew not the stimulous that acted upon their minds: he could have understood it, if he had seen them plied with the whip-but the force of the natural motives which rouse and direct the energies of men, was

Will the example of Mr. McDonogh be lost? Much as we deplore the expatriation of his noble laborers, we regard his experiment' as a blow at slavery, a lesson to the slaveholders. full of instruction, and destined to be fruitful

But it can never be a model. It requires a combination of qualities in the master, which not one in a thousand possesses.

Nor ought it to be taken as a model. Supose it could be carried out, on a large scale in the South, we know of nothing whose practical workings would give so much temporary briskness to the domestic slave trade. If every master in the south west, by adopting Mr. Mc-D's. plan, could make his gang of slaves perform more and better labor than is usually performed, and coin out of their labor in fourteen or sixteen years, enough to purchase another gang from the northern slave region, nearly double their number, the price of slaves would go up in this region, the slavetrader would rejoice in his augmented profits, and the doom of slavery would be delayed. And yet this letter is published in the African Repository, the organ of Colonization, with unqualified approbation. What means this? Is the Repository in favor of raising the price of slaves in the

dopt a plan like this of Mr. McDonogh's, with the exception of the expatriation part of it, how ong ere their eyes would be fully opened to the practicability, safety and benefit of immediate emancipation? How long before they would reach the conclusion that the wages-principle without qualification, was JUST THE THING? We must give the farewell scene, it is too af-

fecting to be omitted.

"The ship on which they sailed for Africa, lay opposite my house, in the Mississippi, at the bank of the river; I had taken my leave of member, it was a LIBERTY, sixteen years off in them on going on board the ship, on Friday evening, the day previous to her sailing, in my house. The scene which then took place, I will not attempt to describe-it can never be erased from my memory. Though standing in oidding a last farewell on earth, to those who had so many claims on my affection, and who had been round and about me for such a long series of years,) I had to administer it to them. who stood in the greater need of it. To tell them that the separation was but for a brief period of time; that we should meet again I trus- chester, we promised to give some account of the ted, in a better and happier state; to charge them to gird up their loins, and play the man valiantly, in their determination to enter into their own morning, and was the most numerously attended another and final separation from all things earthly, which they had to sustain and encoun ter; to meet, and be prepared for which, they must persevere in well doing to the end; that lights a burning. On Saturday morning the der. Rev. Mr. McLain, the Agent of the American Colonization Society, (who took a deep interest in all that concerned this people) crossed clock in the morning of that had taken place to give him pain; to which h loved master." when about to make a voyage, recommending our servants to the care of some confidentis person; but here were the servants recommenling their master, to the care of other servants.

Why all this emotion? It had cost their master er in every way by the transaction. By their own unprecedented labors and watchings and enduThey were grateful, deeply grateful to a master, who had emancipated them, with gain to himof LIBERTY. Hear! and be ashamed! ye libellers of the down-trodden slaves. Listen to these soulless, these ungrateful wretches-"Fanny. take care of our master; James, take care of our master; take care of our master, as you love us,

Will any man show cause why a race, of whom these were the noble representatives, should be slavery1

Ministers and Politics.

The feeling that leads ministers of the gospel to refrain from participation in political strife, is urally devolve to cherish and manifest a ready progress, in Hamilton, Clermont and Warren. generally carried to an extreme. Undoubtedly it sympathy with the true interests of the people is their chief business to preach the gospel, and deal with the spiritual relations of the people; but, fluence which it gives them, in common with their they are men, and owe to society other than min- fellow-citizens, to seek the repeal of all such statisterial duties. They are citizens, and sustain utes as are provided by their operation to be necivil relations, as binding upon them as other men. Scarcely a political question can be started which does not involve some moral principle, the decis- had come out against a medical interdict; but he ion of which may not affect the well-being of every person in the community.

Besides, moral responsibility rests upon the form. He is bound to see to it that in no relation of life shall his acts violate the interests of

self with all important questions that agitate sociance of his duty as a Moral Teacher.

A minister may maintain a certain kind of dignity the people to regard him as one having authority. -["Hear, bear," and applause.] The sanctity that fears defilement from secular The Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, of Hinton rose. movements, is of sickly growth and doubtful and was loudly applauded. use. From no portion of society, from no interest connected with its well-being, should ministers of law whether English law really did relest connected with its well-being, should ministers of law whether English law really did relest connected with its well-being, should ministers of law whether English law really did relest connected with its well-being, should ministers of law whether English law really did relest connected with its well-being, should ministers of law whether English law really did reters cut themselves off. They cannot do so with- strict our trade, it might be submitted to the lawout losing the sympathy and confidence of the yers to determine; but if it were a question whethpeople. They cannot do so without virtually what better jury could be found to determine this and 40 opponents, chiefly slaveholders and Kenteaching that men may sustain relations with than the ministers of religion. As to his stepping which religion has nothing to do, thus limiting into an arena of politics, if his having a living in its obligations, and injuring the cause of sound the Church of England prevented him doing so,

If the Law of Right, in other words, the Law the Churchof England, that the church discipline the Kentuckians remarked that if an antislavery of Him who made us, is of force, it is of univer- was in favor of the education of the poor, he said, sal and perpetual force. It follows the man that, if these principles had been upheld in the through all his existence, wherever he may go, whatever he may do; and must be the rule, by [Hear.] which all his acts are to be tested. Hence the duty of the Preacher, the Religious Teacher, to ever since the conference of ministers, held in show the bearings of this Law upon all questions, affect the weal or woe of the human race.

in Great Britain, in opposition to the corn-law their sympathies are with the powers that be.

A few weeks since in our notice of the great Anti-Corn-Law Banquets and Meetings in Man-Ministers' meeting. This was held on Thursday anaan, and to remember, that there was still of any meeting in the Town Hall. Ministers were give extracts from their speeches, for they illustrate and enforce the principles, to which we heir lamps must be kept well trimmed, and their have just been calling the attention of the rea-

The Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Burns, considered the object of this meeting to be second to none the river to dispatch the ship, and see them take in importance, and as one which came fairly of heir departure, which took place about 8 o'- this meeting to be second to none in importance, day, the 11th of and as one which came fairly within the scope of June. After seeing them off, (the ship was ta- their legitimate attention as members of the comken by a steamer,) Mr. McLain came into my munity,—as Christian men and Christian minishouse, as I was expecting him to breakfast, and ters. He did not consider the protestant ministear standing in his eye,) I inquired if any thing citizen of the world, as a member of the great society of man; and as a Christian minister, the replied, "oh, sir, it was an affecting sight to see them depart. They were all on the deck the cause of human improvement and Christian of the ship, and your servants who have not philanthrophy. They were told, indeed, that gone, were on the shore bidding them fare well, when from every tongue on board the ship, I fore of politics exclusively. It was not merely heard the charge to those on shore, Fanny, take giving a thing a name that would change its nacare of our master; James, take care of our mas. ture. [Hear.] A matter of finance might in ter; take care of our master, as you love us, and hope to meet us in heaven, take care of our be-Which ejaculations, said he. surely it was a moral question also. The quescontinued until they were out of hearing. This tion of slavery entered largely into political rewould appear to reverse the general course of lations; but it entered still more deeply into matthings. It is the master or mistress who is heard, ters of a moral and religious nature. If its the league would be successful; and he did not ed, being free, is Christ's servant. Ye are being a requisition of finance or of political economy were to exclude any matter from consideration by Christian ministers, their ways would be very limited indeed. He did not see ow the question of man's food and man's labor ought ever to be made a question of politics and nothing to liberate them; he had been the gain- finance at all. [Hear.] This mingling of moral nestions with mere matters of state policy was ne very thing that Christian ministers complainrance they had achieved their liberty: and after all, it was the liberty of being driven from the graves of their fathers, their mothers, their chil-this great and good world, the theatre of God's dren. Why then this overpowering emotion of glory, should be given up entirely to be a sacrifice to mere views of carnal policy and worldly ambition.—[Applause.] They were assembled to has entered the iron of slavery, none but the consider the influence of this great question on

not been denied! Perhaps some would even deny and often at the hours named. But did they tell yours live,—do they cross the river morning and self, simply because he was "the instrument of this; especially as to an artificial famine? But erend gentlemen, who seem to think, that when conferring upon them, the unspeakable boon and death. Had they, then, as Christian minis-ed it by Law, it is placed out of the ters, any thing to do with all this accumulated word. misery around them? Were they to take any interest in ascertaining the nature of this calamity; its cause; whether irremediable or not?-Hear. 1 The deepest sentiment of the vast meeting of last evening was an earnest sympathy for and hope to meet us in heaven, take care of our the sufferings of the people.—[Hear.] The reverend gentleman entered at some length into a justification of the duty and right of ministers of religion to consider and discuss the cause of this distress, whether that cause were the corn-laws exiled to a savage land, or doomed to perpettal or any other measure. He also noticed the charge of hypocrisy brought against the Manchester conference of ministers: and why !--- because they met to advocate the cause of the poor and the

needy .-- [Hear.] He concluded by moving ---"That on no order of men does it more natthan the ministers of religion; and that it is no Yankee Town and Hill's school house, Warway incompatible with their office to exert the incessarily and directly opposed to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community.' The Rev. WILLIAM M'KERROW (who said, he

was determined it should not be thought that he had become in any way indifferent to the cause) [applause],-in seconding the resolution, said that it might have been conducive to the interman. whatever the duties he is called on to per- ests of some of the ministers present to have re- noon of Sabbath; and then there was a convenhad no hesitation to identify themselves with the his fellow man. But, nowhere is he in more dan-said, that ministers had nothing to do with polany one interested in the subject,) to the head ger of losing his integrity than in the political ities; that the corn-law is a political question; world: nowhere is he more strongly tempted to and, therefore, that those present were entirely set up self as the standard of action, to make the out of their place. He recently asked one of these objectors what he meant by politics, and he the stimulus that acted on the heart of each, and end sanction the means, to disregard moral obligation of could not tell. [Hear.] He thought it criminal Can a minister, in view of these considerations, fail to see that he is bound to acquaint himisters be the only clear of ments of the control isters be the only class of men who were to have aiding and abetting of gentlemen of respectabilno interest in the affairs of the whole community! ity and standing---the extreme carefulness of ety, whether strictly moral, or political; to exam- What! was he less a man because he was a Chrisine into their merits, and determine intelligently, tian? Was he less a citizen because a minister what are the moral principles which should regwhat are the moral principles which should regdifferent to him whether his country were reguanti-slavery men---the admirable conduct of ulate the action of himself and others in relation lated by wise or by oppressive laws; whether his their President, Samuel Lewis---their retirement to them? Ignorance upon such questions or any family were enabled by industry to maintain their to Berea, a little church a mile off, whose peoof them, so far disqualifies him for the perform- respectability and position in society, or to be reduced to penury and wretchedness---[applause]; ple were more noble than they at Cleves, inas---whether his countrymen were placed in pros----much as they heard the word with gladness---perous or adverse circumstances; whether the the organization of a society of forty members, by confining himself to the Pulpit, and restricting world were cursed or blessed by the conduct of headed by the venerable Judge Matson, one of the himself to questions technically religious; but he the rulers of nations?-|Applause.] He held, impairs or destroys his usefulness. The Alpine that ministers had as deep a stake in society as oldest and most respected citizens of the counimpairs or destroys his usefulness. The Alpine that ministers nad as deep a stake in society as other men, and they had just as much right to interfere as other men, and must be left to their with the anti-slavery cause, though sympathiand cheerless, & does nothing to refresh and fertil- own prudence to determine when, to what extent, ize the plains below, till, meiting, it rolls down the and in what mode. -[Hear.] If they connected themselves with mere petty party strife, they mind was decided deservedly lose their influence. He thought it would be well for society and the world, if mind was decided that day in Cleves.

On that occasion J. distinct caste of priests may attract profound revisiters would form a universal and holy confederaerence from an ignorant and superstitious people, of against war and slavery, and class legislation and win influence by shrouding themselves in a mysterious kind of sanctity; but the christian preacher must be like his Lord, who taught by the man the principles of the gospel, if the man had of the fathers of the actors in those scenes and wayside and in the public street, sat down with any, perhaps every, reason to suppose, that that publicans and sinners, moved among the Jews, minister was indifferent to his temporal circumpublicans and sinners, moved among the Jews, as one of their number, and needed not the imthat minister was indifferent to his temporal circumstances; or still more, if the man thought that him awakened reflections too painful to indulge.

"I am now," he exclaimed, "fully committed on postures of the scribes and pharisees, to induce in the way of his temporal comfort and happiness?

He would only give one reason in justification he would give it up to-morrow, -[Applause.] After showing, from the prayers and homilies of ists, out of courtesy, declining to vote. Some of

The Rev. J. E. Giles, of Leeds, said, -That

Manchester the summer before last, it had been political or otherwise, the decision of which may be poured upon it; they had suffered from the hireling press; all the seven vials of their wrath These remarks have been suggested by noticing, had been exhausted upon it; all their real malthe active part taken by ministers of the gospel ice, and their affected contempt; yet was not the meeting of last night a proof of erased from my memory. Though standing in need on the occasion, of consolation myself. (in system. The Wesleyan ministers and the clerwish that been held in the country? While is represented as having been an intensely intergy of the established church, generally stand a- abroad shortly after that conference, he visited esting one. In the evening, the meeting house loof; perhaps they fear defilement; more likely Denmark, Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, and other parts of Germany; and throughout those countries, whatever men he conversed with, including foreigners of the highest rank, he was eve- Thos. Morris, Arnold Buffum, Mr Cathcart, a true rywhere congratulated upon the meeting of that son of Erin, Mr. Quant, a Baptist clergyman who onference, and upon the humble part he had ta-Though no advocate for the union of church and state, he was for the union of Christian ministers and people; and what had we but of the events of that jubilee, tells with fine efsuch a union on the present occasion? He was fect. there from all parts of the kinkdom. We shall not disposed to enter into a defence of that which he deemed his glory; for what individual would ever attempt to defend the wreath that was bound upon his brows? But could he not plead lofty, exalted, and most undoubted examples for what he did, even on the other side? But he took his stand upon religious principle. Here he took his stand; and it was upon reli gious grounds, in connection with this political movement, that he had the highest hopes of suc- ed house for nearly three hours, in a powerful cess. He knew that there were men who worshipped the statute-book much more than the Bible; but he believed, that even in the monopolist ranks there were men of a different class; men er cursed the world, and answering most concluwho were anxious to be guided by the word of sively the objection that the Bible sanctions slahouse, as I was expecting him to breakiast, and ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him much affected in his manner, (a ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him much affected in his manner, (a ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him much affected in his manner, (a ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him to breakiast, and ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him to breakiast, and ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him to breakiast, and ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him to breakiast, and ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him to breakiast, and ter as a monk—[hear];—he looked upon him as a conseing him to breakiast, and the breakiast him to breakiast, and the breakiast him to breakiast, and the breakiast him to breakiast him that men who knew they had to stand before the bar of that judge who had declared himself to be the God of the poor and needy; was it posible to conceive that these men would long continue to written to churches in countries where there were sanction a law, which first robbed the of his employment, and next robbed him of his bread?-[Hear, hear.] It was utterly impossible -[hear, hear]; -and he believed we had only to | ing city: and in Paul's first epistle to the church appeal heartily to those men, and we should find, at Corinth, he uses the word servant,—'if thou that, however accident might have thrown them art called being a servant care not for it; but, if into confederacy with sin and death, their confederacy with sin would be broken down, their confederacy with death would be dissolved.

> He concluded by moving,-"That, viewing the question by the light shed upon it by religion and morals, the meeting is ed to the conclusion which enlightened and practical agriculturalists, and men guiding and super g the manufacturing skill and industry as well as the commercial enterprise of the na tion, have already adopted upon the impolicy of these laws; which have been found, indirectly and in the issue, to operate injuriously on the producers of food, while they directly wrong and defraud the consumers of it, and deprive a large proportion of the industrious classes of ob-taining the first necessaries of life."

believe there was any one who believed otherwise.

We give these extracts to show, that the dis-

the puerile notion, that because men make Wrong, The Rev. J. Gilbert, of Nottingham, said it a Civil Institution, therefore they ought not to had been denied that scarcity had affected the comfort of the working population; but what had offend many of our reverend and right reved it by Law, it is placed out of the reach of God's

The dissenting ministers of England have not yet stooped to the wickedness of asking of Human Law, how far they may venture to preach the counsel of God.

The People Dwake.

We have on hand the proceedings of numerous meetings, full reports of which would occupy our paper to the exclusion of every thing else. We can but briefly notice them.

All through this month, meetings have been in On the 14th and 15th, there were meetings at ren county; 16th, at Goshen, Clermont; 17th, at Bethel meeting house, Warren; 18th, at Emeat Hopkinsville, Warren; 21st, at the Boyd and Cline settlement, Warren; 24th and 25th at Lebanon. Essides these, there have been meetings at Sharon, and Cleves, and Springdale, Hamilton county; and a series of them in Cincinnati, occupying six evenings, and the aftermained silent on this question-[hear], -but they tion of two days in New Richmond, Clermont. We congratulate our friends every where, up-

on the rapidly increasing interest felt in our

A society of fifty members was organized at Yankeetown; and one of forty at Cleves.

Cleves.

The reader is already apprised of the proceedings at Cleves, --- the violence of the mob--- the the bludgeon gentry in guarding the purity of zing to some extent with its objects, but whose mind was decided by what his eyes witnessed

On that occasion Judge Matson remarked, that of the fathers of the actors in those scenes, and their liberal sentiments, and the contrast before the side of abolition." The audience as well as himself was greatly affected during his remarks, of which this is a meagre notice.

Cincinnati friends from North Bend. There tuckians. The lecture was delivered upon the suggestion of a Kentuckian, and after a unanimous vote had been taken inviting it -- the abolitionspeaker would come to Kentucky, naming a cerchurch till now, we should have had very little tain place, they would guaranty him a fair hearidleness amongst either the rich or the poor .- ing and quiet audience.

New Richmond.

New Richmond is the birth-place of the Philanthropist, and this of itself gives us a kindly feeling towards it. We have deplored for a long while, the apathy that had gradually paralysed the energies of the friends of Liberty in that region. But, a better day is dawning upon them. The meeting at that place on the 14th and 15th, was crowded. The Convention was favored with the presence of Edward Smith of Pittsburgh, was a missionary in Jamacia, when freedom was given to the slaves, and whose vivid narrative

Mr. Morris in the opening of the meeting, addressed the people, in answer to the question, "what have we to do with Slavery?" stating some thrilling facts, showing how slavery had corrupted both church and state.

On the evening of the first day, Mr. Smith took the stand, and "chained the attention of a crowdaddress, showing that American slavery was worse than any other system of Slavery that evtion to the statement, that the epistles (in which poor man no slaves at the time they were written. He mentioned one exception. Corinth was a slaveholdart called, being a servant care not for it; but, it thou mayest be made free, choose it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is -[Applause.] He did believe that the efforts of the Lord's freeman: likewise also he that is callbought with a price: be not ye the servants of men.'

> Wednesday evening, the house was crowded, and the audience was deeply interested in a discourse by Arnold Buffum, who spoke with great

> Thursday morning, Mr. Cathcart addressed the ladies particularly, on the power of woman, to

> aid the anti-slavery enterprise. We have room only for two or three of the resolutions adopted: Resolved, That the principles of the Christian

> Religion, require those who believe that slavery

deplore that every inch of her soil can be desecrated by the unholy foot-print of the slaveholder,

Belmont County---the Free Labor Question.

Lately in Belmont county, they seem to have of spirit. A convention of the friends of freedom was held at Somerton, in that county, in the and he who reads may understand. Friends' meeting house, December 31st, and organized by the appointment of Isaac Strahl chairman, and E. P. Plumley, secretary. The meeting was addressed, in the beginning, by Dr. Wm. Mead, in az able manner.

After a preamble, setting forth the connection resolutions were introduced.

"1. That those who use the products of slave labor, do directly or indirectly countenance and support this sum of all villanies.

2. That it becomes the duty of every philanthropist, every patriot, every christian, to cease using the unpaid labor of the slave.

free goods may be found." Animated speeches were made on the resolu-

adopted without a dissenting voice.

be held Jan. 28th. After considerable discussion, they were at last adopted unanimously, after the third had been a- L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, H. P. Spears, I. Stanmended so as to as read, "patriots, philanthropists and christians."-The venerable Robert

Lesley presented the form of a memorial to the Merchants of Ohio, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the convention.

MEMORIAL TO MERCHANTS OF THE STATE OF OHIO immediate overthrow, our views have been sented. turned towards the most effectual means to ac complish so good, so just and so benevolent a work. But all have failed as yet, to unclench the iron grasp, that pride and avarice have fixed or the poor degraded sons of Africa. Long before lent their capacious talents to overthrow the wicked practice of stealing them from their native land, there were many individuals, who conscientiously refused to use the productions of slave labor; slavery itself must become extinct. But to the disgrace of modern christianity, this way has proved too straight for flesh and blood, and

we have hitherto declined making the offering. But this concern has revived again with double force and energy under a firm belief that it would, if practically carried out, eventually prove a powerful auxiliary in the cause of universal emancipa- now, and will give the comments hereafter. tion . Your memorialists would feel extremely grat ified, if only one of your profession could be induced to make a stand, and buy as goods, the produce of free labor. Could any of you be prevailed on so far as to give a preference to free grown produce, or goods, we should feel in duty bound, not only to purchase of you for ourselves, but to use no member should be received into the church our influence to persuade others to do the same. who will not act on this principle. We believe all reflecting men would give a preference to such articles. We know of no other class of men that has the same opportunity of using the bounties which a gracious Providence has put into their hands. And we do not hesitate to say, that we believe a blessing would attend your labors of love for the down-trodden victims of opression. Your memorialists may farther observe, without giving offence, that you are in dustree, without giving offence, that you are in only believing it to be your duty, as christians, but we have to remind you, that we held we not not the providence and grossly riodates the above and christians, but we have to remind you, that we held we not not the providence and grossly riodates the above and christians, but we have to remind you, that we held we not not the providence does not not the providence does not not the providence of service of the first expires, the church shall elect two being of street to be decided by into the church; and the church soft two being of street to sat la now here the day, when the soil of all the vacancy, so as to keep up the number six, two being of the trail of members—the preacher in charge and the providence that in all the states will be indown to dever the preacher in charge and the providence shall be moderator of this tribunal. The cenumitee shall now here the down the did now be taken the step with the foot print of a slave. I shall then leave with the foot print of a slave. I shall then leave when the soil of state to my providence the moderator of this tribunal. The cenumitee shall now the tent of the trial of members—the preacher in charge and the world, believing the to my portion of the trial of members—the preacher in charge and the world of a slave. I shall then leave with the foot print of a slave. I shall then leave when the world, believing the to my portion the state will the foot print of a slave. I shall then leave with the foot print of a slave.

to have the proceedings published in the Philan- From the Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist thropist, with a request to other papers in the Protestant churches in Cincinnati. state to copy, the convention adjourned, to meet at Somerton, 1st Saturday in April next, at 2 o'- these churches, on account of anti-slavery princlock, A. M.

CLARK COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Green Plain antislavery society was held in Friends' meeting house When an appeal was made for funds to aid the all parts of the house told well for the deep antislavery feeling that pervaded the mass. Many to them a portion of our columns. contributed, who had never enrolled their names with the society. The following resolutions were presented, the first by Isaac Atkinson, the second by Ruth Dugdale.

"1. That we recognize the common brother hood of the human family; and any doctrine or rule of action which views man otherwise, is in- hawk were chosen chairman and secretary. jurious to the well-being of society, and only serves as a clog to carrying out the blessed principles of

2. The progress of the anti-slavery enterprise that those church organizations, that attempt by their authority to repress the spirit of investiga-

those churches which fellowship and support it. ian splendor; both alike having received their im- dependent church. petus from the same Almighty Power."

those holding this opinion who continue in churches and political parties, which tolerate or support this great evil—yet fidelity to the slave, our country, and the religion of the Bible requires us to say, they occupy an erroneous position and we affectionately advise them to withdraw from all associations which fellowship or support American Slavery.

The vote was taken by rising, and the resolution passed, nem. con.

Resolved unanimously, That it is an immoral act to vote for a resolution that we do not intend The meeting did not war against religious as-

No anti-slavery man certainly voted in the mirror of the constitution.

No anti-slavery man certainly voted in the mirror of the commercial relations, whereby I gross society, to be called the METHODIST CHURCH and may be benefited any one south of Mason and Dixon's line, who is not a decided opponent of slavery.' Dr. B. did right, he spoke like a man in whose bosom there is a high sense of morsured that our state was consecrated to Liberty by the ordinance of 1787, which consecration was re-affirmed by her constitution; and while we now fathers of this accursed traffic. Let those who

re-affirmed by her constitution; and while we now fathers of this accursed traffic. Let those who honor their memory read the doings of the Continental Congress, on the 20th of the 10th month. and slave hunter, aided by his servile menial, to October, 1774. "We, for ourselves, and the inscent and follow the track of the fugitive slave, habitants of the several colonies whom we repstill we hope soon to be able to respond heartily resent, firmly agree, and associate under the to our Northern friends, "No SLAVE HUNT IN sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our coun-

try, as follows: "2d. ART. We will neither import nor purchase any slaves imported, after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and we will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire ourselves taken up the free labor question with a great deal nor sell our commodities or manufactueres to those who are concerned in it."

Hold this aloft, that he who runs may read.

Colored People of Columbus.

to us a report of proceedings which we would of the free states with the slave states, three publish in full, were it not for the same reason, which induced us to abridge the reports of the sev-

thropist, every patriot, every christian, to cease using the unpaid labor of the slave.

3. That it is the duty of christians to procure and patronize free labor establishments where appointed to draft a preamble and patronize free labor establishments where the content of th were adopted.

Animated speeches were made on the resolutions by Messrs. Thomas, Bailey, and Grey.

The next day, the discussion was continued by
Dr. Mead, Dr. Schooley, E. Bailey, Wm. Thomas, and T. Grey. The first resolution was then

The first resolution was then

Were adopted.

The resolutions recommend the meeting of the
colored people of the state in general convention,
for the purpose of adopting suitable measures
for their self-improvement, and suggest the 10th
for the purpose of supplies and Columbus personal offence he has
for their self-improvement, and suggest the 10th
and T. Grey. The first resolution was then

The resolutions recommend the meeting of the
colored people of the state in general convention,
for the purpose of adopting suitable measures
for their self-improvement, and suggest the 10th
person who may mention a personal offence before he has
for their self-improvement, and suggest the 10th
person who may mention a personal offence before he has
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person who may mention a personal offence before he has
for their self-improvement, and suggest the 10th
person who may mention a personal offence before he has
for their self-improvement, and suggest the 10th
person who may mention a personal offence the solutions recommend the meeting of the
they shall be dealt with in like manner.

Personal offences he shall be
dealt with as in a case of immorality. And if persons rethe colored people of the state in general convention,
for the purpose of adopting suitable measures
for the 18th chapter of St. Matthew, and any
person who may mention a personal offence the dealt with as in a case of immorality. And if persons rethe colored people of the state in general convention,
for the purpose of adopting suitable measures
for t of next August, as a suitable time, and Columbus The other resolutions were laid over for dis as a fit place, for the convention. A state concussion at another meeting of the convention, to tral committe was appointed, consisting of the following persons-

D. Jenkins, J. M. Cado, L. D. Taylor, B. Leach, ton, and W. M'Affee.

The following resolution shows the right spir-

"Resolved, That we owe it to ourselves, to our friends and to our posterity to make at least some fort to silence the charge which has long been

the noble Clarkson, Wilberforce and others, who prising—show your sense of the value of freedom

A Baptist Church was formed at Burlington, Racine co., W. T., March 1st. Our friend, E. G. Dyer has sent us two of its Articles of Faith, with pertinent comments. We publish the articles

"TEMPERANCE.

We believe that it is the duty of the members

Secessions have lately taken place, from both ciples, and a church has been organized, excluding slavery and the slaveholder of every kind, called the "Methodist Church."

The society is now small, but we know enough to predict considerable accessions in a little while. 4th inst. It was large and peculiarly interesting. As we like to give a lift to every good thing, and fugitives from oundage, the hearty response from West, through which to make known their senti-

Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, composed members of the several Methodist churches in the city, and others, on the 20th of March inst., of which Bros. William Tanner, and A. G. Spar-The business of the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. Smith of Pittsburg.

After the object of the meeting was stated by Bro. Gilmore, viz: the organization of an Anti-slais onward, still onward. Therefore, Resolved, to commit ourselves as an auxiliary to the orthat those about the commit ourselves. ganization expected to be formed at the East the office of the editor, sixth street near College, diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the Patriots helding post diffusion of light among the people, relative to quiet when the P. sailed, the P. sailed saile

is sinful to withhold fellowship and support from tempt to arrest the career of the sun in its merid- adopt regulations for their government as an in-The following preamble and regulations were

everally discussed and adopted. Resolved unanimously, That it is an immoral act to vote for a resolution that we do not intend fully to put in practice.

These resolutions were passed after a "warm and interesting discussion."

The afternoon session was mostly spent in discussing the following:

Resolved, That there is no power given or granted by the constitution to create, continue or support slavery in any manner or in any part or portion of the United States, and any attempt to do so is a clear and palpable violation of the declared will of the nation. Resolution passed by a decided majority.

No anti-slavery man certainly voted in the mimoral act to vote for a resolution that we do not intend fully to put in practice. The latter wished to procure his Respirator, being an instrument used in thoracic or pulmonic complaints. Dr. B., after informing him that they could be procured at any of the great cities in the north, proceeds to say 'pardon me if I say still further, that I have long since determined, never, voluntarily to receive aught of money, that I may suspect is tainted with the blood of the slave; and though I shall be ever happy to let you have any decument &c., I cannot a procieve on his grace, do hereby form ourselves into a received by the following regulations, until provience between H. T. Bowditch, of Boston, with Dr. Lawrence M. Rice. The latter wished to procure his Respirator, being an instrument used in thoracic or pulmonic complaints. Dr. B., after informing him that they could be procured at any of the great cities in. And, so far as the Methodist E. Church is concerned, having given up all hope of seeing it reformed, so as to exclude slaveholders from their fellowship, those churches hold doctrines to which we cannot subscribe, or indulge in other practices which we cannot subscribe, or indulge in other practices which we cannot subscribe, or indulge in other practices which we cannot subscribe, or indules in. And, so far as the Methodist E. Church is concerned, having gives up all hope of seeing it reformed, so as t

that ought to be required.

REG. 2. We adopt the general Rules of "the United Societies," known as Mr. Wesley's Rules, and, add to these rules, these two:

The buying or selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them, or holding a person in slavery under any circumstances, or claiming that it is right so to do.

The joining of the Freemasons, or Oddfellows, or having any fellowship with them, or any other secret oath-bound

any fellowship with them, or any other secret oath-nound society.

And these Rules thus added to we agree to observe and keep in every particular; nor will he admit into our fellowship any who do not agree to keep them, or continue any who do not thus observe them.

REG. 3. We adopt the Band Rules drawn up by Mr. Wesley, in 1734, and the directions to the Bands in 1744, as contained in the Discipline of the Methodist E. Church, to regulate and govern those who may unite in bands.

REG. 4. We adopt the Rules respecting dress contained in the Minutes of the Conversation between Rev. John Wesley and others, of 1744—found in the 15th volume of Mr. Wesley's Works, American edition, and agree strictly to adhere to them.

The secretary of a large & respectable meeting of the colored people of Columbus has transmitted 1744. 1744.
REG. 6. We agree to adopt, for the present, the Bap-tismal and Sacramental services of the Methodist Protes-

REG. 7. We adopt the Regulations of the M. E. Church

which induced us to abridge the reports of the several meetings noticed above. We have not room.

The meeting took place on the evening of March 3d, and its object was to deliberate with regard to the disabilities under which colored in God's word, but sufficient to exclude a person from the subject of class meetings and love feasts, so far as those regulations apply to our circumstances.

REG. 8. We agree that all persons who may be guilty of Immorality shall be expelled for the first offence; those regulations of the Mr. E. Church of the subject of class meetings and love feasts, so far as those regulations apply to our circumstances.

REG. 8. We agree that all persons who may be guilty of Immorality shall be expelled for the first offence; those regulations apply to our circumstances. on the following Friday evening, when they if the offender ronew his promises of amendment, the case shall proceed no further. On a third offence, he shall be

We believe that it is the duty of the members of the church, to abstain from the using or vending intoxicating drinks, as a beverage; and that shall number sity members, the preacher in charge shall be moderator of the same, and shall decide all points of law and order, subject to an appeal to the house. But, so soon as the church ing intoxicating drinks, as a beverage; and that shall number sity members, they shall elect a Judicial Committee of six persons—two of whom shall serve one years—their time of service of the first expires, the church shall elect two to of service of the first expires, the church shall elect two to fill the vacancy, so as to keep up the number six, two being of service of the first expires, the church shall elect two to fill the vacancy, so as to keep up the number six, two being of service of the first expires, the church shall elect two to fill the vacancy, so as to keep up the number six, two being of service of the first expires, the church shall elect two to fill the vacancy, so as to keep up the number six, two being of the cause of the case of the city Marshall failing to do) and subtement of my zeal in the cause of the city Marshall failing to do) a would be guilty of a gross dereliction or duty, and a breach of the number six two and order, subject to an appeal to the church shall elect the day of a gross dereliction or duty, and a breach of they now are, of the speedy and ultimate triumph of our principles. I feel a strong desire, and I my expectations were never brighter than they now are, of the speedy and ultimate triumph of our principles. I feel a strong desire, and I my expectations were never brighter than they now are, of the speedy and ultimate triumph of our principles. I feel a strong desire, and I my expectations were never brighter than they now are, of the speedy and ultimate triumph of our principles. I feel a strong desire, and I my expectations were never brighter than they now are, of the speedy and ultimate triumph of our principles. I feel a strong desire

christians, but we have to remind you, that we, (the people,) are the oil by which your lamp burns and by which it must continue to burn.

A free labor society was then formed, called, "the Somerton and Sunbury Free Labor Association. After the election of officers, and a vote ciation. After the election of officers, and a vote christians, but we have to remind you, that we, (the people,) are the oil by which your lamp burns and by which it must continue to burn.

A free labor society was then formed, called, "the Somerton and Sunbury Free Labor Association. After the election of officers, and a vote ciation. After the election of officers, and a vote christians, but we have to remind you, that we, when that the friends of Liberty will believe me, when dishall be received or expelled but by the church has a right to say whom it will fell on visition that it is just and right; and that on its success, depends, not only the prosperity, relinquish this right to any other body. In cases of expelled but by the church has a right to say whom it will fell on visition that it is just and right; and that on its success, depends, not only the prosperity, relinquish this right to any other body. In cases of admission, should objections be made, three-fourths of the members present shall be received or expelled but by the church. The church has a right to say whom it will fell on visition that it is just and right; and that on its success, depends, not only the prosperity, relinquish this right to any other body. In cases of expelled but by the church has a right to say whom it will be success. The church has a right to say whom it will be success, depends, not only the prosperity, relinquish this right to any other body. In cases of a distinct, when I have the finance that the friends of Liberty will be assure them, I assure them,

REG. 15. No distinction whatever shall be made on ac-

REG. 16. Church trials should be conducted on Gospel the subject more at length.

THOMAS MORRIS. principles only, and no minister or member should be ex-communicated, except for immorality—the propagation of unchristian doctrines, or for the neglect of duties enjoind by the word of God,

The following resolutions were then unanimously adop-

Resolved, That no Class Leader shall have charge of

to predict considerable accessions in a little will.

As we like to give a lift to every good thing, and these anti-slavery friends have no organ in the these anti-slavery friends have no organ in the West, through which to make known their sentiments, our readers will pardon us for giving up to them a portion of our columns.

We we have a portion of our columns.

We we have a portion of our columns.

We were then one this Society, on Sunday, 26th the organization Sermon of this Society, on Sunday, 26th the organization Screen or to insert in their columns any articles Should way opon for it, he will deliver "a historical lecture, on the introduction of slavery in America,—the rise of the anti-slavery cause,—its or in part, or in a better to the organization of the creation of the columns any articles Should way opon for it, he will deliver "a historical lecture, or the introduction of slavery in America,—the rise of the anti-slavery cause,—its or i

(The "True Wesley an" is respectfully requested to copy

*An urgent and unexpected call to return to Pittsburg coner than he had anticipated, prevented Rev. Mr. Smith com complying with the request contained in this resolu-

Liberty Meeting. A meeting of the Liberty men will be held at

Edward Smith in Cincinnati.

The meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week, were overflowing. Every pew was crowded, the extra seats brought in, filled, the aisles and doors jammed, and after all, we are told, hundreds went away unable to get in. Tuesday evening, Mr. Raymond of this city having signified a desire to object to some portions of the addresses delivered, was allowed out of courtesy, one hour in the opening of the meeting. Mr. Smith occupied about fitteen minutes, in noticing his objections, and then proceeded with the subject of his lecture for the evening-the duties of anti-slavery people in relation to to pro-slavery churches and political parties. Notwithstanding the audience had been wearied by an hour's lecturenotwithstanding a large portion of it had no particular interest in a great part of the address-and not withstanding the whole theme was the most unpopular of the course, Mr. Smith was heard till eleven o'clock, with intense

Wednesday evening, in accordance with the equest of a deputation from Lane Seminary that had waited upon him in the day, he delivered his views on the Bible question, be fore the class in that Institution and the Faculty, in a manner, which, we are told, highly gratified them all.

Tuesday our friend left here for Pittsburgh, after having produced an impression, which we had never expected to see in Cincinnati. from one man's labors.

The Bible Question by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith at the request of many friends, has onsented to write out his discourse on the Bible Question, as well as he can. We do not expect it to equal the spoken discourse, but it will the invaluable. We shall commence its publication next week, and intend to transfer it to tract form

Abominable, if True.

We are informed that governor Shannon, on demand of the governor of Kentucky, has issu- ment of my views in regard to the official duties meeting, next week. ed his warrant for delivering up a Mr. Dent, for of the Mayor of this city; whether his duties as the high crime and misdemeanor of taking his wife and children from slavery to Canada. If this be true, and we shall soon know, our governor has shown more baseness than we thought him capable of. Such an act would indicate a heart depraved beyond hope of recovery. For the heart depraved beyond hope of recovery. For the heart depraved beyond hope of recovery. the honor of the state, we will hope it is not enforce the laws."

Thomas Morris.

For the Philanthropist. yet continued, has required my attention and been in a good degree prevented from noticing but fully, answer them. the important events that are almost daily taking

only unsought but unlooked for by myself; but I can say with perfect sincerity, that I then received it, and still view it as the highest honor ever conferred on me by any portion of my fellowstelected by the church, and shall hold their office two years. They shall attend to the temporal concerns of the church take care of the poor, provide elements for the sacrament, are more or less) of posthumous fame, I had take care of the poor, provide elements for the sacrament, are more or less) of posthumous fame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur Fellow citizens;—Your memorialists convineed of the sinfulness of slavery, and having associated together for the purpose of aiding in its

men are more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the more or less) of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the men are more or less) or posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the men are more or less) or posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur rather have my name inscribed upon the men are more or less) or posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur and having a support of less of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur and having a support of less of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur and having a support of less of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstances to occur and having a support of less of posthumous tame, I had believe it possible for any circumstance to occur any circumstances to occur any circumstances to occur an scure record of the friends of liberty in the present struggle, than be placed in the highest seats of rower in consisting thereto. The liberty for

and we can conceive of no way of using the promises more success than the one here presented."

"Hereditary bondmen! know ye not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

That is—educate yourselves—assert your rights gently, but firmly—be sober, industrious, enterprising—show your sense of the value of freedom—demonstrate your fitness for the franchises of freemen;—in this way you are to strike the blow, that will unshackle your energies.

REG. 11. The Class leaders shall be elected by the several classes, and shall hold their office two years.

REG. 12. The preachers, leaders, and stewards shall be elected by the several classes, and shall hold their office two years.

REG. 12. The preachers, leaders, and stewards shall meetings, the leaders, the leader's meeting, which meetings shall way to the stewards what moneys they may have been rapid beyond all calculation (at least minutes) and preachers, and pay to the stewards what moneys they may have been rapid beyond all calculation (at least minutes) and sall houses.

REG. 13. The preachers, leaders, and stewards shall be elected by the several classes, and shall hold their office two years.

REG. 14. The Class leaders, and stewards shall be elected by the several classes, and shall hold their office two years.

REG. 15. The preachers, leaders, and stewards shall make a report of the state of their classes to the preacher, and pay to the stewards what moneys they may have power to form new classes and regulate the of lones, and principles and the we contend is that, which like the sat of which we contend is that, which like the star of bethe we contend is that, which like the star of which we contend is that, which like the star of bethe we contend is that, which like the star of which we contend is that, which like the star of bethe we contend is that, which like the star of which we contend is that, which like the star of our cause and principles have been rapid beyond all calculation (at least that may mee that may mee thave been rapid beyond all ourns and afterwards recorded in a book to be kept by one of the stewards.

The conference shall have power to try and eject from ination, I therefore gave notice to our last Lib-

to say to our friends in every part of the country, tion impelling them so to do, and who should not Reg. 14. The church is the proper court for the trial of that no abatement of my zeal in the cause of hu-

I assure them, I am engaged in this cause under the public good they must be,] as not entitled to a full conviction that it is just and right; and that on its success, depends, not only the prosperity, absolutely necessary to the preservation of Law but the salvation of the country; and no matter and ORDER.

I write this hasty communication for fear a wrong construction may be put upon the position count of color. All the members of Christ's body have I now occupy. I hope soon to find time to ad-the same rights in his churches, be their complexion what dress the Executive Committee at New York on

CINCINNATI, March 1820, 43.

Convention.

for the Freeman, and also advance payments for the coming volume.

large number of subscribers are in arrears for the captured the arsenals and forts in that quarter, New York City do present volume. As the times are hard, I shall and were preparing to attack Port au Prince .require only \$2 from each of them, in payment Their forces amounted to 1200 men, and are infor the volume, if sent immediately. All who can do it, are also desired to send \$2 in advance for iments of Boyer's troops, fought two battles, and the next volume. It is time Anti-slavery men killed 300 men and two general of the govern-should awake to the importance of sustaining the ment troops; and are in possession of the eninstrumentalities, which are indispensable to the tire west end of the Island. Every thing was

To the Friends of Liberty.

The undersigned is now preparing for publicaion three Lectures, the same in substance which he has delivered in many places during his late

1st. A POLITICAL LECTURE, on the causes of the general prostration of the prosperity of the American people. Showing the absolute domination and control of the Slave power, in the administration of the national government, during the last 40 years, in all which time, no measure has been adopted by the government for the benefit of the non-slaveholding States.

2nd. A HISTORICAL LECTURE, on the origin of Slavery in our country,-the rise of the anti-slavery enterprize,-its progress and results, and its decline under the blasting influence of Colonizationism; with its revival in 1832.

3rd. A RELIGIOUS LECTURE, on the obligations which we are under, to unite out efforts in such manner as to make them effectual, in procuring the peaceful deliverance of our suffering fellow countrymen from the horrors of slavery.

Text, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life!" The three will be published together in pamphet form, price 25 cents.

Every reader of the Philanthropist or Western Freeman, is desired to act as an Agent to procure

For every four subscribers names forwarded, with the money, without postage, five copies will be sent to the person forwarding them. Should the undersigned make another tour in

the State, or in Indiana, he will take a number of copies with him for sale.

Please seud in your orders.

From the Gincinnati Gazette. The Mayoralty.

We have been requested by some of Mr. Smith's friends to insert the following, which ppeared in the Times of the 17th ult.

MR. EDITOR:-In the Daily Times of yesterday, I find myself called on by "A Citizen" for a stateprescribed by the Legislature in our Act of Incorporation are to be performed by him "on complaint only, or of his own accord," (meaning, I presume, on complaint being or not being made;) also, requiring me to state whether I believe Lynch law to be mild justice, which must be left

The frequent occurrence of public disturbances in our Queen City, and the unenviable notoriety we have gained abroad on their account, as well as the duty incumbent on every good citizen to guard, by all means in his power, against their DR. BAILEY, -Domestic affiction, occasioned recurrence, render the propounding of these the illness of a part of my family, and which questions to a candidate for the honorable and responsible office of Mayor-in my opinionpresence within the family circle. I have thus highly proper; and I will, if permitted, briefly,

First, then—I do not believe the Legislature, in Cassia, Chocolate, place in the great enterprise in which we are enga-ged, by endeavoring to restore to a lavge portion of should become a common informer, but that he REGO. S. No person shall be admitted to membership, until he shall have met at least three months in class, on trial, have obtained the pardon of sins, the witness of the Rights of which they have been robbed in our laws and ordinances of the city to be put in force, our fellow-men, their lost humanity, and their should "be vigilant and active in causing the trial, have obtained the pardon of sins, the witness of the Spirit, and been baptised. Persons may be received on trial by the preacher, (if recommended by one he knows,) or by the feaders' meeting; but persons shall not be received into full connection until they are recommended by the realess, and then they are to be received by the church. The church alone shall have power to received into full membership. The church may receive into full membership members of other churches, of good standing, provided they are well known, and have experienced pardon and regeneration.

Rights of which they have been robbed in our country by sheer despotism.

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In this enterprise, my name had been placed by my fellow-citizens in New York before the conduct of all subordinate offiters and to do all in his power to cause negliar gence and carelessness and violations of duty to be prosecuted and punished," &c.; but if, in the exercise of this vigilance required him, he should witness, whether in or out of his office, any violocating, as a 300 correct of the city to be put in force, and inspecting the conduct of all subordinate offiters and to do all in his power to cause negliar gence and carelessness and violations of duty to be prosecuted and punished," &c.; but if, in the exercise of this vigilance required him, he should witness, whether in or out of his office, any violocations, and the church and received by the conduct of all subordinate offitors and inspecting the conduct of all subordinate offiters and to do all in his power to cause negliar to construct of all subordinate offiters and to do all in his power to cause negliar to construct of all

Thirdly and finally as to whether the Mayor, Ginger, ra. lb. ground, " Glue, " in cases of public disturbance, should, "at all times and at all hazards enforce the laws," I answer unhesitatingly, and from the honest conviction of my heart, I believe he should: and I avail myself of this occasion without, it is hoped, in-Grain, per busnelcurring the charge of arrogance, briefly to state my views also in regard to the powers or means vested in the Mayor for suppressing public disturbances, se'dom, if ever, existing to any great extent, unconnected with a Mob.

I conceive that the Mayor has at all times, a office, or expel from the church, any official member, but in case of expulsion, the church must approve of the sentence, before it be final. In order to this, the minutes of the trial before the conference shall be laid before the church. The conference shall be laid before the church. The conference shall be laid before the church. The conference shall be laid before the const to expulsion, and the conference shall be laid before the conference shall be laid before the country, and the conference shall be laid before the country to our eastern Liberty papers, remarks on the conference shall be licensed who was not previously recommended by the church.

REG. 14. The church is the way of into the motive of an assemblage of men for openly outraging the laws, or into the provocation at 20 lumbus, that it was my intention at Columbus, that it was my intention to decline.

I have, within a day or two past, seen in some I believe that the Mayor has at all times, a claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of every citizen—armed it he claim upon the service of a claim upon the service of a claim upon the service of a claim upon the claim to claim upon the service of a ion, to trample with impunity upon our sacred Whitewater Canal notes. rights, secured to us at so rast a price; and, view- St. Joseph's Rail Road, persed] of any body of men assembled for, and commission of unlawful acts—be it small or large commercial Bank of Lake Erd—consisting of friends or enemies—[enemies to Bank of Columbus.

Franklin Bank of Columbus.

Franklin Bank of Sciota.

MARCUS SMITH. Respectfully,

An Abrupt Close.

We find ourselves suddenly brought to a halt, for want of room. Many things we had on our State Bank and Branches, table, waiting for insertion, but we must defer Shawneetown, Bank of Caire. them till next week.

The Prussian Government has adopted very severe measures against the Press. The circulation Other Banks, in interior, An Anti-slavery Convention will be held at of the Leipsig Allegemeine Zeitung, which has Greensboro, Indiana, on sixth day, the 31st, of this 3000 subscribers in Prussia, has been prohibited State and Real Fatate Banks,

THE ST. DOMINGO REVOLUTION .- By the Pando-Having returned to Cincinnati, from a tour of months through the State of Ohio, I find yet a Jeremie to the 3d inst. The Patriot troops had New Y. ther authority to repress the spirit of investigation, and to suppress freedom of thought and right action, will find their efforts as abortive as the attention prevailed. The meeting then proceeded to a full attendance.

The office of the control of the contro

INDIANA.

Liberty Ticket:

FOR GOVERNOR ELIZUR DEMMING. Of Tippecanoe County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. STEPHEN S. HARDING: Of Ripley County.

Local Agents for the Philanthrepist.

Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, Clinton ca. Dr. Brooke, Oakland, Clinton co. Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, Warren ... Dr. Templeton, Xenia, Greene co Col. W. Keys, Hillsboro', Highland co. A. B. Wilson, Greenfield, Samuel B. Strain, New Petersburg, " Col. R. Stewart, Frankfort Ross co. D. B. Evans: Ripley, Brown co. J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Knox co. Nathaniel Chancey, Frederictown, " R. McMurdy, Troy, Miami co. J. A. Shedd, Dayton, Montgomery co. Jno. Miller, Belfontaine, Logan co. George Jarvis, Columbus, Franklin co. Samuel Rheem, Delaware, Delaware co. Edwin Mattoon, Westerville, Franklin ee L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam, Muskingum co. Judge Lee, Cadiz, Harrison co. Jacob Heaton, Salem, Columbiana co. H. F. Brayton, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co. R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain co. A. Johnson, Republic, Seneca co. David Putnam jr. Harmer, Washington co. J. M. Hibbard, Hibbardsville, Athens co. Dr. Blackstone, Athens, Isaac Williams, Malta and Hall's valley, Mor gan co. E. Corner, McConnellsville, Morgan ce. Artemas Day, Albany, Athens co.

B. P. Ferris, Amesville, Milton Porter, Chesterhill, Thomas Worrall, Pennsville, Morgan . Levi Coffin, New Garden, Ia. Reply of Dr. Thornton, and J. Scott Har-

rison, to the report of the committee of the Cleves

Cincinnati Prices Current. 250 a 265 45 a 50 16 a 20 12 a 15 Flour, bbl. Wheat, bushel, Corn, "Oats, " WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. nes, Pearl, lb, 0 a N. Orleans, 17 a 26 Sugar-house 23 a ustard, lb. 37 a Pot, Imonds, s. s. 15 a Almonds, s. a. Alam, lb. 4 a 5 Beeswax, lb 25 a 37 Nails, cut, 3d, 51 a 6 5 a 51 les, per 1b. 10d & 20d,4 1-4 a -Oil-Olive, bsk. 5 50 a 6 0 Dipt. W.str. gall. 75 a 1 00 Sum. st." 75 a —80 Linseed," 58 a 62 Tan. bbl. 20 00 a 25 00 White," 10 to 16 Coffee, per lb. Paper, per ream— Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 00 Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00 No. 2, 2 75 a 3 00 Pepper, ib. 10 a 12 Pimento, " 10 a 11 Cloves, lb. 37 a 33 Provisions, per lb. 21 a S 1-2 41 a 5

Sides, 2 Shoulders, 8 Hering, box, 75 a 50 No. 2, ' 7 00 a 8 00 No. 3 ' 5 00 a 6 00 Do. in bbls. 5 a 5 1.2

8 by 10, 2 50 a 2 75 10 by 12, 3 50 a Brown Segars, per M. Melce, 10 Spanish, 10 00 powder, per keg— lade's, 5 50 a 6 50 Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50 Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25 Salæratus, keg 7, cask 6 Zanesville 22 a 24 Kanawha, 21 a 23 45 a 50 New York, 31 a

T. Island, 40 a 50

S.Petre, cr. Ib. 84 a

Shot, bag, 1 25 a

Soap, No. 1, 3 1-2 a

4

Iron, bar, lb. 3 a 4
Hoop " 6 a 8 limperial, 70 a 75
Gunpowder, 70 a 75
Y. Hyson, 60 a 80
Souchong, 62 a 5 Hoop " 6 a Lad, pig, " 3 a Bar, " a White, dry, 8 a In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00 Tin p. † X, p. — a 12007 Tobacco, per lb.— Va. Cav. 25 a 30 ' 12 lump, 10 a 12 12

5 BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

1 prm 65 dis 75 dis no sale no sale Urbana certificates, Steubenville, new bank. 50 dts 90 dis 2 dis no sale Commercial Bank of Lake Eria. 25 dis

Bank of Michigan, ne sale Farmers and Mechanics'
Mecomb County, payable at Columbu Kentucky All solvent Banks, 1-2 prem Indiana. State Bank and Branches par Illinois.

All Banks, 4 din 80 die # to 10 dis

2 a 3 die

N. Orleans Municipality Notes, Clinton and Port Hudson, broken EASTERN BANKS. encertain

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Virginia, Wheeling Post Notes, Foreign Gold,

EXCHANGE. Baltimove,

2 die

1.I-2 prem

"There is no power on the face of the earth to take a man's own from him. Yet this is done by the Tariff policy. I know of nothing so mon-strous as this; and I wonder that the HIGH SPIRIT the condition of the country, in the United States Senate, February 13, 1843.

"The Spirit of the South!"-And what in Creation's name is that, I pray? I've wondered long, and oft been hot in Pursuit, but always lost the way. By turns indignant, subtle, furious, Yet known by one eternal hiss, He well may be excused, who's curious To learn what under heav'n it is: If "spirit," black, white, red or gray-If born to rule, or to obey.

"The Spirit of the South!"-'Tis certain That must be something which you call By words so fair;—then lift the curtain, And let our eyes upon it fall. We read in Scripture of an evil, Malicious spirit, divers styled Satan, Beelzebub, and Devil, Which many an easy soul beguiled. Can your fair land of "chivalry Contain a "spirit" such as he?

"The Spirit of the South!"-Dissention Is oft among the spirits named: And medern chronicles make mention Of a dark spirit, with inflamed And poisonous breath, that ever bloweth The coals of discord among friends,-By nature, interest, such,—and soweth Strifes in their midst, for selfish ends, That it may build, while they destroy .-Is this the "spirit" you enjoy?

"The Spirit of the South!"-'Tis written In Northern memories freshly yet, There is a spirit seldom smitten With that base pride which pays a debt. There is a spirit too, that panders To mean and sensual delights, No matter whose the means it squanders, No matter when the wrong'd it rights. Like which of these, I pray, is mos

That "Spirit of the South" ye boast?

"The Spirit of the South!"-A spirit Of despotism walks the earth, And crushes all that comes anear it. With Cain it had its hated birth. Men oft with it have nobly striven, But conquer'd not:-it never sleeps; Where fate, or circumstance, hath given It vantage ground, that ground it keeps, Though millions suffer wrong thereby. Is this the "spirit" prais'd as "HICH?"

"The Spirit of the South!"-We read of A hectoring spirit, in the plays
Of Shakspeare, that would take the lead of
The boldest spirit men could raise, By bullying speech, and hints of daggering, And threats of blood and carnage;—yet, When all this blustering and swaggering Was coolly heard, and promptly met, Had oily words, and smiling mouth!-Is THIS the "Spirit of the South?"

And finally, sir-Olden Gadara, You know, had spirits eight or nine, Who enter'd, when rebuked,—(the bad are a Race just so wise!)—a herd of swine: And this created such commotion Among the herd, that great and small Soon plung'd down headlong to the ocean, Whose waves at once engulf'd them all. Dark, and perverse!——Can it be true, Southrons! such "spirits" dwell with you.

PACIFICUS.

NUMBER VII.

VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION-CONTINUED. States have been involved in the disgrace of subjection to its dictates: when the rights, the February, 1801, by which slavery and the slave five years, had been put forth by southern states trade were re-established, continued, and are men. It was a request that those States, which now supported in the District of Columbia. Un- had assumed to themselves the control of the Fedder that law, the people of the free States have eral Government, might be left to take care o for forty years been involved in the disgrace of the slave trade, which, during that period, has fied those who had so often menaced us with the been carried on in the city of Washington.

ernment espoused the cause of the slaveholders, of the free States. It was distinctly avowed, by and opened a correspondence with Great Brit- one of their ablest and most influential members, ain and Mexico, in order to obtain an arrange- that "the dissolution of the Union would be the dis ment with those Governments for the return of solution of slavery." It showed to the people of such slaves; thus endeavoring to make the Fed-the free States, and to the world; that our institueral Government and the free States the pro-tectors of slavery, and holding out to the world pend upon northern freemen for support. From that it was a national institution, in palpable vi- this moment northern men felt more conscious olation of the constitution, and of every dictate of their power, and of the importance of our free of justice. In 1835 the people of Florida sent institutions of the north. The sceptre of power a representation to General Jackson, that the then departed from the south, and must hereafter slaves of that Territory, and of the adjoining be swayed by the north, if our people prove States, were in the habit of fleeing from their themselves worthy of the high trust reposed in masters and taking refuge with the Seminole Indians. Our troops, paid by the Federal Govmade, and will continue to be made, by members ernment in money drawn from the people of the from the slave States, assisted by northern Demnorth, were ordered there, and were literally ocrats, to stop the wheels of that revolution in made the catchpoles of slaveholders; thus ma- the public mind, which originated in the attempt king the capture of fugitive slaves the business to censure the venerable Adams. But their efof the nation, and involving the people of the forts have only served to awaken our people free States in its disgrace. I mentioned in a more fully to the maintenance of our rights. former number the fact that, by order of the War Department, a gunboat went up the Apalachico la river for the purpose of destroying a fort in which fugitive slaves had taken refuge, and for the last three evenings the Comet noticed by that two hundred and seventy human beings some of our Eastern cotemporaries, and menwere murdered in cold blood by the agents of tioned by us on Saturday. About 8 o'clock, on our government, paid by the freemen of the Saturday evening, we recognised the body of north

obtain indemnity for the owners of slaves who izon, where the haze was thick. Last night a escaped to the British army during the late war, cloud on the horizon prevented the body of the led that nation, and the civilized world, to believe that slavery was a national institution, sus- was seen in Massachusetts on the 28th of Febtained by the free States as well as the slave ruary, in the day time, close to the sun's eastern States, and we were consequently involved in limb, according to a Boston paper .- Lou. Jour all the odium of slavery. The exertions of our Government to prevent the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and thus to stop the progress of human liberty, involved the people of the free in all the disgrace attached to that extraordinary transac-Gov. Morton. It is a most signal victory over tion. The spirited manner in which our governsed the cause of the slave dealers, who owned the cargoes of the Comet ond Encomium brought upon the people of the free States all the the steamboat Gen. Gaines, when a few miles

Government, with more ample powers than existed under the old confederation. To obtain this, hey were ready and willing to obtain sacrifices Georgia and South Carolina would not adopt the Constitution, unless they were permitted to follow the slave trade for twenty years; to this the northern States reluctantly consented, in order to bring them into the Union. The north also consented to permit the south to be represented in Georgia and South Carolina would not adont the low the slave frade for twenty years; to this the mortherm sortherm States reluctantly consented, in order to be important the sunt to be represented in your free States and arrest and carry them back. These concessions were sacrifices of northerm sentiments and northerm interests, made for the purpose of obtaining a more efficient government, in order to strengthen and perpetuate the institutions of our country. In this manner the Constitution was purchased by the free States. Since the adoption of the Constitution, we have been constantly called on to make further sacrifices to purchase its continuance. Thus, in 1820, the slave States demanded an extention of the slave slaves demanded an extention of the slaves slave slaves and the slaves slave slaves and the slaves slaves and th of the South has submitted so long to this mon-strous oppression."—Mr. McDuffie's speech on sentiments and northern interests, made for the

Whenever the interests of the north and the south came in conflict, southern members were, for more than a quarter of a century, in the habit for more than a quarter of a century, in the habit of threatening "a dissolution of the Union," as the most effectual argument in favor of their measures; and it seldom failed to convince their opponents. This practice became so common, that dictation appears to have been regarded as the right of the south, and submission was looked upon as the duty of the north. This feeling prevailed so long, and to such an extent, that any devitation from the accustomed submission for some time: confined to the bed for three weeks, three

riod of the deepest humiliation of the free States. heard since, that by the time they had used up the box, It was the time when the slave power ruled tri-MR. EDITOR: I proceed to notice, briefly, some umphant; and, untrammeled by the Constitution, of the instances in which the people of the free held the freemen of the north in almost willing slavery. In my first number I alluded to the u-interests, and the honor of the free States were unanimous declaration by these States of the self-regarded as of little importance, except as means evident truth, "that man is born free, & is endowed by his creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Every act rights of the north appeared about to expire, a of our Federal Government, which denies to most important incident transpired in the House our fellow men these rights, exhibits to the of Representatives of the United States. John world an inconsistency, and renders us obnox-Quincy Adams presented a petition to dissolve the ious to the charge of hypocrisy. The first act of inconsistency, on the part of the Federal Government, was the act of Congress, approved 27th carry into effect the threats which, for twenty-

PACIFICUS. THE COMET .- We had the pleasure of seeing the Comet close to the western horizon, not far In this extraordinary transaction, our people from the equator, followed by an immense luof the free States were involved in the disgrace minous train, opposite the sun, of 20 or 30 dg. in length. The body of the Comet was very The efforts which our Government put forth to indistinct on account of its nearness to the hor

REPEAL OF THE INTERMARRIAGE LAW .- The bil for the repeal of this law has passed both house prejudice and the spirit of caste.—Liberator.

DISASTER.-The Mobile Herald, of the 27th ult., says-"On Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, ignominy attached to the supporters of the slave- above the city, ran into a flat belonging to Capt. McCullough, from the Cahawba river, with 259 But the honor of the free States has suffered bales Cotton, and damaged her very severely. But the honor of the free States has suffered most deeply from the restraints placed upon our people by the force of public sentiment among ourselves. This state of public opinion originated in the patriotism of the northern States. Prisor to the formation of our Constitution, our people felt the absolute necessity of a confederated wheel-house carried away.

on the part of the free States. Our press, our statesmen, and politicians treated it as such; and our people were thus led to believe, that the sacrifice of northern rights to the interests of the slave States, was, in fact, a duty and a virtue.

Yours, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohlo. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

the right of the south, and submission was looked upon as the duty of the north. This feeling prevailed so long, and to such an extent, that any devitation from the accustemed submission was regarded as subjections.

Was regarded as subjections.

In our circles at home, the agitation of any question which embraced the institution of slaveyr, or the alave trade, was usually demonated as abolition; and, without further examination, was regarded as dishonorable to him who proposed at. Our public men became unwilling to raise any question that should affect slavery, lest they should thereby joopardize their political studies, and they are the proposed at. Our public men became unwilling to raise any question that should affect slavery, lest they should thereby joopardize their political studing; and the public press sincouraged every attempt to assert the rights of the free States in opposition to the interests of the south. To support slavery, it is absolutely necessary to support slavery it is absolutely necessary to support slavery, it is absol both children were entirely cured. The above is from Mr. R. Richards, Lawrence street

DISTRESSING HEADACHES Are cured in five to ten minutes, by Sherman's Campho Lozenges, so celebrated as the only specific for sea sickness palpitation, lowness of spirit, and the lassitude and fatigu of body or mind attending travelling or crowded pa

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGE'S Give immediate relief in Nervous or sick Headache, pal-pitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, in-flammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or Summer com-plaint, fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest, cholic spasms, cramps of the stomache or bowels, hysterical affections and all nervous diseases, drowsiness through the day and weakfulness at night; cholera or cholthrough the day and weakuness at night, choice a or content or con

John M. Moore, Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonath been carried on in the city of Washington.

At an early day, it was found that the slaves of the south escaped to the British West India islands, to Mexico, and to China. Our Government espanse of the course of the consciousness of their entire dependence of the consciousness of the consciousness of their entire dependence of the consciousness of

minutes.

Dr. G. Hunter, 108 Sixth Av., has been subject to violent attacks of headache, so as to make him almost blind
for two or three hours at a time. Nothing ever afforded
him any relief till he tried these Lozenges, and they cured
him is not a form sintles. few minutes. W. H. Attree, Esq., of the New York Herald, has use

them for the last year for headache or lassitude, and always found immediate relief from them.

Dr. A. C. Cortle, 134 Co. A. C. Castle, 104 Sixth Av., has used them repeat

WEAK BACKS.

PAIN or weakness in any part of the body, Rheumatism and Lumbago, cured by Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster which costs only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better that

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one only one night, to get up alone in the morning, put on his clothes, and call at our office with eyes beauing with joy, & his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from this best of all remedies. Mr. DATO WILLIAMS, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him. Thousands of certificates might be given of their wonderful properties, but the fact of the enormous quantity sold, must be the greatest evidence of their virtue. Directions are printed on the back of each plaster, with a fac similie of the name thus: A. SHERMAN, M. D. Barticular to get SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, and see that it is so printed on the back, as there are several base imitations hawked about and often palmed off as Sherman's Plasters, when they are altogether worthless. No other person can make the genuine, so be particular when

SHERMAN'S RESTORATIVE LOZENGES. Diarrhea or looseness of the bowels, so common and roublesome during the summer months, may now be enirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied in with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them—They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripi

Mr. JAMES B. HUNT, 497 Creenwich st., has used then COL. GLARK has given them to his children, and they

ever failed to cure in 24 hours.

Mr. Freeman Hart, 8 Mercer st., suffered for 6 weeks with Diarrhora which nothing relieved till he tried these Lozenges—they cured him in one day. More than 1,000 individuals have been cured in one season by them.—They are the pleasantest and best Medicine in use. SHERMON'S PAPILLARY OIL.

A warranted cure for sore nipples without take

the Oil allayed all the pain and smarting, and effected a perfect cure in three days. Mr. John Mc Kibben, Jr., 670 Water st., says his wife

has heretofore suffered so excruciatingly with sore nipples that she has been unable to nurse her children. She now uses Sherman's Papillary Oil, and finds it a sovereign remedy, and can nurse her children without difficulty.

PROFESSOR BINGHAM'S Lady has used it with immediate the control of the control ate benefit, curing entirely in two days.

MRS. KEELER and MRS. RENSOM, two old and experi

sances of the Fever and Ague Lozenges curing the most betinate cases, where the skill of the ablest physicians a miled nothing.

Mr. JOHN J. HOPPER, of New Prospect, N. Y., had bee Mr. JOHN J. HOPPER, of New Prospect, IV. 1., nad been laboring under Fever and Ague for nine weeks, and had taken a great variety of medicine without the least benefit. The disease was entirely removed in three days by this remedy—and he has never had a return of the disease. Mr. HENRY VANSAUN'S child, near Hackensack N. J., had the chills and fever every day for six weeks, and its perents expected every fit of the ague would take its life, it being reduced to a perfect skeleton. Three doses of this medicine entirely broke up the disease, and it has never

nnce recurred.

Mr. SANDs, corner of Spring st., and the Bowery, knew a child cured by three Lozenges, after having the disease or a considerable time, and trying various remedies, to

Mr. PATRIC McCAFFRAY, 140 Sixth Av., had chills reputable partner with a cash capital.

SHERMAN'S MAGNESIA LOZENGES

Will cure acidity of the stomache and bowels, heartburn c. May be taken freely for a gentle laxative—two to

SHERMAN'S RHUBARB LOZENGES A good corrector of the stomach and bowels—six the operate as a laxative—two to three a stomachic. SHERMAN'S CAYENNE LOZENGES,

SHERMAN'S DINNER LOZENGES. From 1 to 3, taken 20 or 30 minutes before dinner, xcite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the tomach and bowels, and invigorate the system generally. They cause regularity in the bowels, and prevent costive-ess. They prevent blotches, and all unhealthy appearances from the face, or skin generally, giving new

ances from the face, or skin generally, giving new tone and vigor to the system; renew the constitution, and restore the beauty and freshness of youth to the pallid and sickly countenance. The ill health and sallow look in females, arising from certain obstructions, peculiar to the sex, will yield to this invaluable medicine, where all others fail.

Dyspepsia is sooner cured by them than any other medicine, While the Soda only affords temporary relief, they restore the natural tone of the stomach, excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, equalize the circulation, cause regularity of the bowells, and thereby cure the patient.

Ccl. C. S. Benson, 219 Bleaker st, was cured of dyspensia by only two boxes. Many causes might be given sia by only two boxes. Many causes might be given where they have cured, when nothing else would afford

ny relief.

Doctor Sherman's Medicated Lozenges have stood the daily using and approving of them.

Reverend Dr Duncan Dunbar of the Baptist chu

York, Rev Doctor Hancock of the British Navy, Rev Doctor Eastmond, Rev Doctor Allan, Rev Mr Maffit, Hon Aaron Clark, Ex Mayor of New York, Hon B B Beardsley, Hon N P Tallmadge, Hon Mr Archer of Virginia, Hon Edward J Porter &c, &c. Doctors Hunter, Zabriskie, Castle, Nard, Elliott, Vanderpool, &c, &c, say that Doctor Sherman's Lozenges ought to be used in every family as a family medicine. nully medicine.

Doctor Sherman's N Y Lozenge Warehouse 106 Nassau
treet. Cincinnati Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street

147 Main street Cincinnati Ohio. All letters must be post Paid, and all orders accompany

ied by cash.

L Wilcox Agent for Pittsburg Pa,
Doctor Joseph Watson Massilon Ohi
J P Coultee Wooster Ohio, Stickland & Gaylord, Gleveland Ohio.

A Avery & co. Granville Ohio,
Doctor Myers Newark Ohio.
O. Pryer Wheeling Va.
They are for sale by all of the principal merchant throughout the United States, Mexico, Texas and Wes Indies, Ganadas inclusive.

Cincinnati, March 22, 1843.

CARD.—The undersigned, their past confidence, and recommends the continuance of their past confidence, and recommends the continuance of their favors to Mr. Joseph Bonsall, who will occupy his late office, and take the sale of all the Country Seats, Farms and City property now on his register for disposal.

THOMAS EMERY,

Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st.

To Housekeepers.

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stitute at their late Fair:
"The judges appointed by the managers of the Fair of
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1841, report that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consists of a composition ap-plied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture: nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

chemical agents.

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(signed) "JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

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